

Republican Doctrine.

The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag. The money of the United States and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Government creditor.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. An honest dollar worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 33 cents worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat."

GARRETT A. HOBART.

A disordered currency is fatal to industry, frugality and economy. It fosters the spirit of speculation and extravagance. It is the most effectual of inventions to frustrate the rich man's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I don't believe that you can legislate the value of anything for more than I believe you can make generals heroes by legislation. The Continental Congress tried legislating value up even by rescripts to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent as the law of gravitation, kept them down. I do believe you can legislate a value down, and that you can do it by attempting to legislate it up."—Roscoe Conkling, February 4, 1862.

Must Preserve Our Credit.

"Credit plays a great part in the preservation of a country. If you go down from England, you will find that credit amounts to a great deal, and on a silver basis we will pay a big sum for this credit. This is why merchants do not want a silver basis. They say that on a silver basis the value of our debt one-half. Would you do it, and deprive the man you owe of one-half of what you owe him? Shall the nation do it?"

"I say so, and not from sentiment but from a selfish reason. We must preserve our credit in the world, and if we adopt a silver basis we will ruin it the world over. We want no silver basis to help us out of these hard times, because the silver basis is discreditable. Distrust brought on these hard times in 1893, and hard times will last until we turn down these Silverites and when we settle this thing for good and all in November we will hear no more of hard times."—THOMAS H. REPO.

The question before Congress is, whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, with the mints of the Latin Union closed, and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412 1/2 grains, worth in gold about ninety-two cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take ninety-two cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin, and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owners of silver bullion, and which deprives the man who is forced to take the dollar.

JAMES D. BEANE, Sept. 2, 1878.

The Law in Regard to the Government Sustaining the Value of the Silver Dollar.

The law under which the coinage of silver dollars is carried on is a part of the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman silver purchase act. The purchasing clause of that act, which required the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver bullion and coin it up in the Treasury, was repealed November 1, 1893, but that part which relates to the coinage and provides for maintaining the parity of gold and silver are still in force. Section 3 relates to coinage and reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1894, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or convenience arising from such coinage shall be accounted and paid into the Treasury."

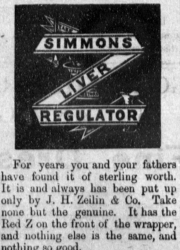
It will be seen that this act stopped the coinage of silver dollars, except so much as may be necessary for the redemption of the Treasury notes, the so-called Sherman notes. The act provided that these notes should be redeemed by the Secretary in gold at his discretion, "it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal rate, or such rate as may be provided by law." The Republican Secretary of the Treasury used his discretion under this act by paying the notes in silver when silver was wanted, and in gold when gold was wanted. He kept this up till March, 1893, when Mr. Carlisle succeeded him. Moreover, the same policy had been pursued since January 1, 1879, when specie payments had been resumed, with reference to the payment of United States notes, commonly called greenbacks.

Notwithstanding this law is on the statute book, and its effect well known, the free-silver or bust orators, Bryan, Teller, Stewart and the small fry who follow them still declare "that all the silver dollars and silver certificates are kept on a par with gold, without any promise, expressed or implied, to redeem them in gold or anything else except silver. Everybody knows that it is the legal tender quality conferred upon the silver now in circulation which makes it good money and not any law or policy."

It has been ascertained that the man who "held on to the last" was a shoemaker.

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better that a liver is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K., the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and eat intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—



"For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zouli & Co., Take note that the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good."

Burlington Route

BEST LINE

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND PEORIA TO
OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, JOSEPH, DENVER, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MONTANA, UTAH AND PACIFIC COAST.

VESTIBULE TRAINS

SLEEPERS, CHAIR CARS AND DINING CARS.

L. W. WALKER, G. P. & T. ST. LOUIS, MO.
and J. H. ELLIS, Gen. Mgr., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Trade Dollars.

The coinage law of 1873 which dropped the standard silver dollar authorized the free coinage on private account of silver dollars containing 378 grains each of pure silver which was at the ratio of 16 to 1.

These were coined at this ratio to compete with Mexican silver dollars in the Chinese markets, and as a convenient method of valuing and handling bullion.

They were intended for this Oriental trade only, and were called Trade Dollars, and did not circulate in this country until silver in value so that the bullion in them became worth less than 100 cents. The first year 1,225,000 were coined. The second 4,070,000. Then the margin having become greater and as they were, the sub-legal coinage trade to the amount of Five Dollars, the mine owners increased the coinage for the next two years to over six million per annum and caused such a protest from the people that Congress in 1876 took away the legal tender quality. But in 1877 their coinage amounted to over thirteen millions to be used before the law could take effect, and in 1878 it was prohibited.

During that time there were coined nearly 36 millions, and the commercial value had changed from 15.92 to 17.94, dropping their bullion value from \$1.02 to 91 cents.

Our Metallic Money.

There had been coined from 1793 to 1893, when Jefferson stopped their coinage 1,439,617 silver dollars at the ratio of 15 to 1.

There were 10 silver dollars coined from 1805 to 1836, a period of 35 years.

From 1836 to 1873 there were coined 6,690,721 silver dollars at the ratio of 15.98 to 1. Of these only 296,600 were coined in 1873, and the bullion value of each averaged \$1.04.

From 1793 to 1896 there had been coined nearly 220 millions of subsidiary silver coins, (halves, quarters, 20 cent pieces, 10 cent pieces, 5 cent pieces and 3 cent pieces.)

The total amount of silver coined since the passage of the first coinage law in 1793 is 2,538,986,644.77. The total amount of gold coined during the same period is \$1,814,692,253.00.

There was coined on private account from 1836 to 1873, when the legal ratio of 15.98 to 1 ranged to a trifle under the commercial ratio, 6,690,721 silver dollars.

During 1896 there have been coined of the bullion bought under the act of 1890, nearly eight million, when the commercial ratio is 31 to 1.

The silverites are more anxious to change the unit than to change the standard.

Remember the Republicans do not advocate any change in the monetary standard that both Jefferson and Jackson approved. But the former contended, as Benton has been adhered to by every administration both Republican and Democratic for sixty years.

The Free Coinage Problem.

A penny magazine, containing popular discussions on the money question from a Sound Currency standpoint, puts information on this disturbing question within the reach of all.

The first two numbers of the "Free Coinage Problem" series are "The Free Coinage Problem," by Lewis N. Dembitz, of Louisville, Ky., and "A Horrible Crime," by Alex. P. Hull, of Atlanta, Ga. The latter contains several clever satires on the money question. The former contains, in 48 small pages, as clear, concise and complete a presentation of the free coinage problem as can be had at any price. The history of our coinage acts since 1873 is accurate, and as full as is necessary to a general understanding of the present question. The reasoning as to how farmers, laborers and silver mine owners will be affected by the proposed legislation is sound and thorough. It is just such a popular discussion as should be in the hands of all intelligent voters before next November. It is published at cent per copy or 20 cents per year, by the PERCENT PROBLEMS PUBL. CO., No. 57 Park Place, New York City.

In this contest, patriotism is above party and national honor, is dearer than any party honor. The currency and credit of the government are good now and must be kept good forever. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done, the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

GARRETT A. HOBART.



THE BOY SCHOOLMASTER.—New York Press.

Supply and Demand.

If the mints were thrown open for the free coinage of all the silver anybody in the world desired to have made into dollars at the ratio of sixteen to one, it is certain that these dollars would have to circulate at their actual bullion value.

The commercial price of silver today is about 63 cents an ounce, and the 37 1/2 grains of pure metal in a dollar are worth about 50 cents. The Government has some difficulty in keeping the present large but limited amount of silver certificates at stored silver, gold. To do the limit, and fifty cents a new dollar every fifty cents worth of silver that anybody chooses to send to the mints, and the Government could not keep silver dollars at the artificial level; they would pass at their intrinsic value.

If it became apparent that the silver coins were going to adopt free coinage there might be a preliminary hoarding of silver to be delivered at the mints when opened, and this temporary scarcity in the market supply might stimulate a speculative rise in the price. It was nullified by the increased production which would attend the advance. History demonstrates that the market value of the mass of existing bullion would fix the value of the coins. The overflood of the market with silver currency would be very rapid, because the owners of bullion would not wait for its coinage, but would provide for its issue of circulating certificates immediately upon delivery of the bullion at the mints.

Even now such certificates form a part of the medium of exchange and are negotiable at the market value from day to day of the bullion they represent. Silver certificates are, what their name implies, receipts for stored silver. They are issued by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, of New York, and each certificate represents one thousand ounces. A charge of one cent a day is made for this storage. As these warehouse receipts are much more convenient to handle than the bullion they usually sell higher. This difference of value fluctuates, sometimes daily. Under the head of "Finance" see quotations like these: Silver bars, 64 1/2 cents, silver certificates, 65 cents.

The English language is full of inconsistencies. The glue club is often a painful affair.

It is a fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past, and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver can be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight but in the commercial value of metal contained in the respective coins.

GARRETT A. HOBART.

Gems From Bryan's Speeches.

A platform can only bind those who run upon it.

The amount of money once obtained for what he has to sell depends upon the amount in circulation.

It may make a great difference to the man who sells wheat whether he receives for it 50 cents or \$1, if he has a debt to pay. If he gets 50 cents he must sell his wheat at twice the number of depreciated dollars he can use them to pay it off.

He made this statement in Ackley, Iowa. Mr. Pleasant asked the lecturer this question: "Mr. Bryan, will the adoption of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 cause a business depression and panic, as Secretary Carlisle and other great financiers predict?" Mr. Bryan answered promptly as follows: "Yes, in my opinion, it would have that tendency. But if a man is sick there is no use putting off giving him his medicine and letting him get worse. I think it will cause a panic. But the country is a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

"Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Knoxville, N. Y., said: 'The promulgation of the gold standard is an attack upon your homes and your firesides and you have as much right to resist it as to resist an army marching to take your children captive and burn the roof over your head. I have simply told you what I believe. I speak the sentiments that lie deep down in my heart.'"

At Mattoon Mr. Bryan said: "We have hardly time, fellow-citizens, to discuss the questions which arise in the great campaign. I have been taught that a public servant was but a hired man chosen for a certain length of time to do certain work, and that those who select him are the only ones to judge whether or not he is competent to do the job. You cannot always tell whether a man will make a good man or not by the way he looks, but we have a good platform adopted at Chicago, and I believe that any person who will honestly, faithfully and courageously carry out the provisions of that platform will make a good hired man for the people of the United States. (Applause.) This is a campaign in which there will be much of feeling, more feeling than ever been in any campaign in which you or I have been engaged since the war. And the feeling arises on two sides."

An increase in the volume of the currency will decrease the value of the dollar as measured by other kinds of property.

Mr. Bryan said in his speech at Columbus, O.: "When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free coinage forced the Blaine act upon Congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Blaine act went into force the enemies of free silver proceeded to repeal the Blaine act and left nothing in its place. But the silver sentiment grew until 1890, and in that year the opponents of free coinage, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another compromise, which was known as the Sherman law."

This is certainly astonishing news, every one at all familiar with the financial legislation of the United States.

Neither the enemies nor the friends of free silver repealed the Blaine act and left nothing in its place." The Blaine act was in full force until the passage of the Sherman act in 1890. The Blaine act was not repealed until it was repealed by the Sherman act.

And yet the youngsters who have but himself up as the financial teacher of the American people travels over the land with a tireless tongue, blandly telling the people of the impossible things that will happen in the future under free coinage of silver, when he is utterly ignorant of the simplest facts of our past financial history.

How things have changed in the last 1,800 years. Look at the people who head the gold standard propaganda in the United States. Look at the bondholding class and

the money-changing classes, the brokerage houses of New York, who are trying to fasten a gold standard upon the people of this country not openly, but secretly and in disguise, and then turn back 1,800 years, when the meek and lowly Saviour threw the same kind of people out of His temple because they had made His house a den of thieves (great applause).

Democratic Doctrine.

The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. A commission should therefore be appointed to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or probably may be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets, and to other circumstances, and the coinage of gold and silver at our mints should be at the ratio thus determined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks, as heretofore; but, in my opinion, the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Cleveland Predicts Democracy's Destruction.

One thing I know. Forces are at work which certainly mean the complete turning back of the hands on the dial of Democracy and the destruction of party hopes. Our Southern friends, if they persist, will be left alone with their free coinage heresy. The danger is that another Southern idea and a charge of heedlessness for the public safety on the financial question will do service in the place of memories of the Civil War.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter, and is often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of necessity is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with a shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited.

Depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is changed rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Where then is the farmer, the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the standard in lieu of the substance; and, in proportion to his gain, the creditor of the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, have no alternative. It must be good or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps the most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more numerous and crafty speculators. The natural and crafty speculator shall therefore only observe that so many people have suffered by former emissions that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be that the quantity which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mexican Dollars for Sale.

I am prepared to furnish Mexican dollars at the market price, (now 54 cents each), to all advocates of Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver, in an quantity, from one piece to car load lots. Cash or certified New York exchange must accompany all orders. Car load lots of twelve taught, contain 3,600 dollars of four hundred thousand Mexican dollars.

These Mexican dollars contain more silver than the standard dollar of the United States. One hundred of these dollars (for sale today at 54 cents) will contain 54 dollars of silver, and pay wages and debts to that amount.

Buy now and make 57 per cent on your money.

HENRY BOURLAND, Earlington, Ky.

Reaching the Danger Point.

A raft of logs has just been sent down from Stills, W. Va., to San Francisco. It was 238 feet long, 52 feet broad at its widest point and 31 feet deep. This method of bringing lumber to the San Francisco market will cause the price of lumber to go down in which you or I have been engaged since the war. And the feeling arises on two sides."

An increase in the volume of the currency will decrease the value of the dollar as measured by other kinds of property.

THE North American Benefit Association

OF Evansville, Indiana, PAYS INDEMNITY FOR Accident, Sickness and Death.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

M. M. GILGOUR, Agent.

BEN T. ROBINSON, DRUGGIST

Morton's Gap, Kentucky Always on hand a full and complete stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, FURNITURE AND TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS AND OILS. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

GEORGE KING, DRUGGIST

ST. CHARLES, KENTUCKY. Vice King of Druggists' Sundries. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

JOB WORK

Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.



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SPECIAL CAMPAIGN EDITION,

3,000 Copies.

TO VOTE THE REPUBLICAN

TICKET PUT THE X UNDER

THE LOG CABIN.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

of Ohio.

For Vice President,

G. A. HOBART,

of New Jersey.

For Congress,

Second District of Kentucky,

E. T. FRANKS,

of Daviess County.

For Judge Court of Appeals,

JOSEPH L. LANDES,

of Christian County.

Elected for Kentucky,

At Large—O. S. Davis, M. Oliver,

At Large—R. K. Smith, M. Oliver,

First District—W. S. Kinn, M. Oliver,

Second District—George H. Towery, of

Third District—J. F. Tamm, M. Oliver,

Fourth District—J. R. Welling, of Harlan

Fifth District—John S. Bright, Louisville

Sixth District—D. H. Wallace, of Warren

Seventh District—Charles E. Vance, of

Eighth District—D. H. Wallace, of

Ninth District—Robert D. Smith, of

Tenth District—R. B. Marcus, of Jackson

Eleventh District—H. G. Trimble, of Somerset

Indiana for McKinley.

Illinois for McKinley.

Kentucky for McKinley.

EVERYBODY, everywhere for McKinley.

The Bryan Press Bureau at

Washington has been abandoned.

FULLY 20,000 people heard

Palmer and Buckner at Madison

Square Garden, Tuesday evening.

The special elections have all

been called to fill the vacancies in

our Legislature, and another session

is in prospect.

A VOTE for Bryan is a vote to

pay the \$3,374,000 deposited in

National and State banks in

dollars worth 53 cents.

E. T. FRANKS will address the

citizens of Madisonville on Wednes-

day, September 30, at 1.30 p. m.

Mr. Clardy will also be there.

DEMOCRATS and Populists have

fused (nominally) in Kentucky at

last. Populists get two Watson

electors, but no Congressional di-

vision.

The wage earners of this coun-

try receive two and one-fourth bil-

lions of dollars each year. The

man who votes for Bryan votes to

pay this enormous sum in 53-cent

dollars.

We publish in this issue on

four pages, a Populist's view of

the day, and the present condition

and attitude of the Populist Party.

It will doubtless be of interest to

that party.

ANYBODY who knows anything

and has money to bet would take

quickly any such offer as Whaller

of Louisville is alleged to have

made—that Bryan "will carry

Louisville by 3500, or any other

majority.

One hundred thousand people

and more in a city of moderate size

is a crowd. Canton has 40,000

people. The railroad is crowded in

one day 60,000 to visit Maj. Mc-

Kinley. Many others came by

conveyance.

Mr. Bryan has said that the

nomination at Chicago has caused a

flow of gold to this country. In

the same measure it might be said,

and with more truth surely, that

the nominations at Chicago have

caused the Louisville riots.

ABOUT 15,000 wheelmen are ex-

pected to visit Maj. McKinley at

Canton on Oct. 3d. Those going

by rail will have the train outside

the city, and go in on wheels. This

will probably be the most novel

demonstration of the campaign.

ONE of the National Populist

Committeemen emphasizing the

threat, "No Watson, no Bryan,"

suggests a scheme for having Bryan

in the Electoral College. He

says the Democrats have betrayed

the Populists, and the Populists

might as well get even.

This following is a gem from Jo

Blackburn's speech at Owen

Thursday, September 18, 1896.

"THERE ARE PEOPLE IN HELL

WHO HAVE AS GOOD RIGHT TO CALL

THEMSELVES CHRISTIANS AS THE

MEN WHO MET AT INDIANAPOLIS

TO CALL THEMSELVES DEMOCRATS."

The wage earners are invited by

the managers of the Boy Orator

to each make a voluntary contribu-

tion of one dollar to their campaign

fund. If the Pseudo-Democracy

should be successful, workmen

will make an involuntary contribu-

tion of half their earnings to the

managers of the greedy silver

syndicate.

MAJ. MCKINLEY is kept busier,

if possible, day by day, entertain-

ing the multitudes that visit him at

his home in Canton. He now

comes from a "Southern camp"

(presented by a Tennessee Sher-

to Southern people, Northern peo-

ple, Eastern people and Western

people without the discomfort and

indignity of "swinging around the

circle."

This Cadiz Telephone is a long

way off on Arkansas. Even at

last it is the issue of the 17th inst-

it stated that the Democratic ma-

jority in that State had grown from

65,000 to 80,000. The Telephone

seems to be trying to preserve ig-

norance among its readers for sil-

ver campaign purposes. If Re-

publican gains everywhere should be

more than equal those gains in

Democratic Arkansas, Mr. McKin-

ley's majority would be great

enough.

A BAVARIAN exchange says—

"Sentiment and hero worship are

not cutting any figure with our

people now." But Bryan considers

himself "the man of destiny," and

his followers resemble, many of

them, to but touch him, and one

man at Owen Sound, who is an

umbrella, which he had loaned to

keep the sun off Mr. Bryan while

he spoke, and said he would keep

it always and that it should be

buried with him when he died.

Who's the farmer's best cus-

tom? The wage earner, the man

who works by the day, the week,

the month or the year. These

wage earners receive in one year

in the United States the enormous

sum of \$2,350,000,000. The farm-

er who votes for free silver votes to

cut this enormous sum in two

to reduce its purchasing power

47 cents on the dollar. The farmer

who votes for Bryan shows the in-

telegence of the man who killed

the goose that laid the golden egg.

The Hon. William McKinley

has no time to be worrying about

in a circle—Bryan.

But the wheels in his head re-

volve around, and the music they

make is far from encouraging to

the Republicans and their allies.

Mail.

Outside the Free Silverites, we

know of no party that encourages

by the music of wheels and cranks.

The Republicans receive the

encouragement from the fact that

McKinley's election will not only

cause the "wheels" of commerce

and business to revolve, but it will

also maintain the circulation of

those arguments which are in con-

trast to the "wheels," which are

worth 100 cents on the dollar.

Any man of ordinary intelligence

knows that if there could be de-

"How can the mine owner make

a profit by free coinage and the

people defrauded by the same

dollar? The free silver orators

says, "It is very easy to see how

The best equipped silver mines

produce the metal at a cost, vary-

ing from 30 to 50 cents per ounce.

At the present price of 65 cents

for bullion they are making on the

maximum cost only 30 per cent. If

they were able to have it coined

at its market value in coin which

had a legal tender value of 100

cents, they could make an addi-

tional profit on all they could pay

out for wages or any indebtedness.

They would also have their bullion

converted by the government free

of charge into a convenient form

for valuing and shipping, even

though they derived but little more

gold for it than they now receive

for it.

On the other hand, the wage ear-

ner who would have to take it for

labor could only pay it for its bul-

lion value, because its fictitious

time value would be added from

time as it depreciated, so everything

he would have to buy. If it were

worth but 50 cents, and he wanted

a barrel of flour, he would find

that silver dollar would be advanced

to eight dollars to get even with the

fictitious value of the silver coin

he proposed to pay for it.

Dollars and Nonsense.

No other paper, except the Mail

has exposed such assinine stupidity

as to assert that the government

would stand behind and assure the

face value of free coined silver.

The mere idea that when a cer-

tain value would be added from

time as it depreciated, so everything

he would have to buy. If it were

worth but 50 cents, and he wanted

a barrel of flour, he would find

that silver dollar would be advanced

to eight dollars to get even with the

fictitious value of the silver coin

he proposed to pay for it.

Those Workingmen's Questions.

The silver men are desperate.

One of them stated the other day

that the Louisville Evening Post

had in an expression of moral

weakness not often found outside

the Feeble Minded Asylum.

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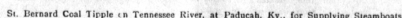
the Feeble Minded Asylum.

Those Workingmen's

Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail COAL and COKE TRADE, which will appear from time to time permanently occupying this space.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

St. Bernard Coal Company.



Crushed Coke for Base Burners and Furnaces.

Why buy High-priced Anthracite Coal, when you can get ST. BERNARD CRUSHED COKE for a much less price? One ton of the Crushed Coke will do the same work as one ton of the best Anthracite Coal.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. AND SAVE MONEY

that came to lead the working movement out of bondage. We have shown men to have our ability to perfect and they intend to work us in the ranks," said Democracy. I wonder what the world will think of our Populists. I have been told to be alive long enough to see the Democratic Party, platformed to the array of all parties, and to be a party that had such bright prospects before it. Had we been true to ourselves for a few more years, we could have had free silver, free whiskey, free trade, free anything. Can you afford to vote for Bryan and Sewall? Pause before it is too late; for I tell you as surely as you will destroy your party. In three years people will forget you. The party will be forgotten. A. A. PATTISON.

[illegible]

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Sufficiently Heated
Well Watered
Lighted by Gas

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This House is New!
Furnishings are New!
KITCHEN & BATH

HOTEL

MADISONVILLE, KY.

W. R. Jones, Proprietor

Capital Stock Paid in,
50,000.

Surplus Fund,
\$15,000.

COMMENCED BUSINESS IN 1887.

John G. Morton,
Banker,
Madisonville, Ky.
Transacts a General
Banking Business.
Special attention given to Collections.

[illegible]

Unkle Jonny on Politics.
BUZZARD HILL, KY., Sept. 4, '96.
MISTUR BEB EDITOR:
I hev bin thinkin fur sum tin I wud rite to yer jurnal about the money question. The peepel around my settlement is sorter divided in opinion about it, but most ov them is fer gold standard. I believe that is best any howe. I kin gist tell yu what us farmers want, we dont cheep myn nor cheep labor. Dont cheep myn a dollar for a bushel of corn, but we want it to be sound. If free silver taks plac wot it bees git as hard tu get a dollar then az it iz now?

When the money question furst kum up the tol me that yu cud find out what the peepel want, and along every pig path in the kentry but found differnt from that.

I wuz reedin in the papper thore that whur ther wuz free silver in China & Japan and laborsers there wuz glad to get a cent to go cents per day. And I telt it wuz the best ever doz we dont want any free silver in this kentry. Peepel here is takin that the kaint git no gold and there is no gold. That iz why they wuz glad to get a cent. I cud get a cheek cashed for \$200 in gold az quick az yu cud in silver. But since this free silver craze kum up every body iz keepin ther gold in an puttin out all their silver and wantin to get it back. I kin telt yu that get them redeemed. Wnver a thierd an ole mule smart man playn a heik on an ole mule wuz his. He got sum green spektikles an put them over the males eyes. Then he got

the shavens looked like a fine pig
in green grass to the ole mule, m
he at a bate up the shavens and
killed him.

It is gitt the wa the nelp
moneers has dun the shavens
Ha has put spektikes over the
peeples eyes an makes uncom
mone look like sound my, an
the shavens look like green
grass, an the peepel will eat a b
bate up the unconfound st it w
kill them tu. Unkie Jonny.

Our Colored Citizens.

All communications that readers of news por
tailing to this column should be addressed to
the Editor of the Afro-American.

Mrs. Fretcha Hawkins and Herbert Gun
rest were at Evansville last week.

Mrs. Marie Earl left for Princeton, Ind
Sunday a week ago.

Mrs. Amanda Hawkins returned from
Evansville Friday.

Mrs. Kitch Perkins of Hopkinsville, wa
in the city Sunday.

Come out to the reading room to-night
and hear the program.

The basketball boys went to Craines
Friday.

Mr. Barber has a very sick child.

Bob Williams's child is very sick.

Mrs. Auburn is very sick.

The boys of Edgum were in Madison
Friday.

Mr. Ed Bailey was at Madisonville
Friday.

There is McKinley and Hobart Clark
at Crofton.

Mrs. and Mrs. Grover are all smiles and
they have a 50 cent baby girl one week

—Exchange—

Miss Lizzie Riaz left the Misses L. C. Saturday and Sunday. She spent the day Sunday in hunting game on a hazelton.

Miss Ella Littlejohn and Mr. Robert Murphy, of Morton's Gap, eloped last Wednesday to Tennessee, where they were to be married. They were en route to Morton's Gap where they will make their future home.

Following is the program for September

Song—By Circle
Opening Address—By F. A. Cavanaugh
Invocation—By Rev. J. H. H. H.
Recitation—By Mrs. Lala Porter
Select Reading—Bertha Olt
Scripture—Lila Porter
Prayer—By Lila Porter
Detestation—By Lilla Harper
Song—By Circle
Scripture—By Josie Dickerson
Closing Address—J. Craig
Debate, Resolve that a president is more benefit to the country than a king—Affirmative, E. Hollande, negative W. M. Kibben.
Song—“God be With You Till We Meet Again”—By Circle

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HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE DRINKING

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected impairing health, comfort and happiness. The harmful and potent Berlin pipe tobacco, the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Bacco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin pipe tobacco who has used it in his private practice for years. It is a powerful and effective cure for vegetable and guaranteed perfect in its results. You can use all the tobacco you want to smoke and "Bacco-Cure." It will modify you when you stop. We give a free guarantee. Write immediately.

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240 Species Labeled

CURIOUSITIES FROM THE INDIAN MUSEUM OF HOPKINS COUNTY, A FINE COLLECTION.

Native woods, 114 varieties in form of pictures framed, which collection was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Photographs and Photographic Tendencies—numerous and beautiful.

Prize collection of grasses exhibited at Columbian Exposition.

W. H. JERNAGAN, President, and GEORGE H. W. WADDELL, Cashier
Hopkins County

BANK

MADISONVILLE, KY.


Capital Stock, - - - \$50,000.

Transacts a general banking business and maintains the accounts of the citizens of Hopkins and adjoining counties.

Has the safest and most secure vault in this section of Kentucky.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of a single thing to invent? Product people (they may be) who will create **JOBS** for millions of people.

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